1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
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3) This is a second in the seco
4	Fair Isaac Corporation, a) File No. 16-CV-1054 Delaware corporation,) (WMW/DTS)
5	Plaintiff,)
6	vs.) Minneapolis, Minnesota) May 8, 2019
7) 2:05 p.m. Federal Insurance Company, an) Courtroom 9E
8	Indiana corporation, and Ace) American Insurance Company, a) Pennsylvania corporation,)
9	Defendants.
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11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID T. SCHULTZ
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATE JUDGE (MOTIONS HEARING)
13	<u>APPEARANCES</u>
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23	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415
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25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

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last day of discovery is timely. That's argument number one. The case law is clear that it's not. An impracticality, it certainly is not. When those witnesses were added on the afternoon of March 22nd, there was nothing that FICO could have done to prevent or prohibit the unfairness to FICO. There was nothing left to do on that afternoon.

The next argument is that Federal knew of these witnesses, the identity of these witnesses prior to their inclusion on the Rule 26(a) second supplemental disclosures, but that's not the test under Rule 26(a) awareness of the witness. The test is has the disclosing party identified the witnesses as somebody who may come to trial on a particular subject matter? Awareness of the witnesses in this case, these 16 people would make them no different than the hundreds of other people who are identified on Federal's documents, in their document production, or their interrogatory responses. Defendants point to nothing that discloses these people as potential trial witnesses in this case for the subjects on which they were identified.

Now, as we move into each of the groups of the witnesses, we can explain how the prejudice and the untimeliness is true. So the first group of people are employees that verified interrogatory responses number 16 through 20: Hutchinson, Fisher, Jerd, Seeley, and McCarthy.

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And actually before I get into that, I'd like to note that there are five witnesses that are not brought up in Federal's brief at all. There are five witnesses that Federal does not make the contention that we knew about them or should have in any way shape or form. And those are Schraer, Mencke, Theberge, Garnes and Verduin. apologize if I'm butchering all of those names. But back to the verification responses. says that we knew about these people and, therefore, they didn't have to add them to their initial disclosures in time because they were identified on verification pages for those interrogatories. Those interrogatories, mind you, were served in 2017. These people began showing up on the verification pages at the end of 2018, but the verification pages weren't signed until mid to late March. So there was no knowledge that they were in fact going to be the verifying witnesses. But, again, awareness of a person is not the test. The verifications were not corrective information because the verifications don't establish that the witnesses will come to trial to support Federal's claims and defenses, and

the subject matter is broader. If I could pull up --

THE COURT: Could I ask you a quick question while you're doing that?

MS. KLIEBENSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Do you in the course of this 2 litigation, did you keep a list? A lot of times if you get 3 a number of documents produced, you keep a running list of 4 names in the documents. By any chance did you do that in 5 this case? 6 MS. KLIEBENSTEIN: You know what, I have 7 historically not done that in recent years because -- no, I did not because our electronic database does that for us. 8 9 We have to go in and ask any questions about who is on the 10 to and from line, so we don't keep a list, but we can access 11 a list. I can tell you it would be hundreds of people. 12 THE COURT: That was ultimately what I wanted to 13 know. 14 MS. KLIEBENSTEIN: I can confirm that for you. 15 Another good example of the breadth of people involved in 16 this case, Interrogatories number 2 and 3, some of these 17 witnesses were identified, Mr. Ewen Setti, I believe is his 18 name, he was identified in response to Interrogatory Number 19 2 and 3, along with 34 other people. So there's nothing in 20 those disclosures. There's nothing in the documents that 21 would identify for us this is the guy. This is the one that 2.2 they're going to bring to trial on a certain subject matter. 23 THE COURT: What about -- maybe you're getting to 24 it, but what about their point that when they identified 15 25 witnesses on their original Rule 26 disclosure, FICO only

deposed three of them anyway.

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MS. KLIEBENSTEIN: I'm very glad you asked that question. It's an important issue to get right. Out of context, that statement is very misleading. So when you go back through the history of discovery, you can understand our strategy and where we went.

Federal's initial disclosures dated March 17th only had four witnesses on it. So we have Ms. Palowski, and then Henry Mirolyuz, Pamela Lopata, Ramesh Pandey. Tom Carretta is a FICO gentleman within our custody and control. So we deposed three of those four people. We did not depose Ms. Pamela Lopata. She's a lawyer. And we deemed her testimony to be entirely duplicative of that from Ms. Palowski based on the documents. So, at this time, we chose to depose three of the four fact witnesses.

At the same time in 2017 and 2018, this is all we had, so we developed a litigation strategy to get the testimony that we need through use of 30(b)(6) depositions, and we served three 30(b)(6) notices, 33 topics. I think maybe 80 include subparts, and that's how we went after the factual information that we needed in this case.

And then in January of 2019, they supplemented to add seven new witnesses. And at that time, we took a look at our strategy, and we took a look at our witnesses, and we decided not to depose those seven people and here's why.

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Three of those people were from outside of the United States, and their subject matter was use of Blaze Advisor in Canada, Australia and the UK. Our 30(b)(6) topics have covered that. We felt like we needed on those subjects such that we didn't need to go to Canada, Australia, and the UK to depose them.

The other four witnesses in those January 2019 supplements, the other four people related to the 2006 contract negotiations. We were comfortable with our knowledge about that story both from the FICO and Federal perspective, and we were also comfortable relying on cross-examination should those witnesses come to trial.

So having committed to a 30(b)(6) deposition testimony strategy, being willing to rely on cross-examination at trial, and given the limited time remaining in fact discovery, we chose to stay with our current plan of deposition approach.

That all changed on March 22nd when there were 16 new witnesses that are primarily targeted to defense of the damage's case, to possibly apportionment of the profits relating to infringement under disgorgement analysis. To say that we wouldn't have deposed these people presumes a fiction that if we had to go back and reassess if we had all 31 of these witnesses in front of us, what would we do? We would have a different discovery strategy. We would attack

it differently. I can assure you of that.

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Would we depose all 16 of these witnesses? That would require a lot of analysis and for us to reassess the case in its entirety. But to say that we wouldn't have deposed any of them any way is not, out of context, it's not true. So I'm very glad you asked that question.

Moving back to the timeliness, with regard to the witnesses identified as having verified responses to the interrogatories, the problem here is that while we may have been able to discover the name of these witnesses, these subjects that are shown in the second amended initial disclosures are broader than simply explaining the verification of those interrogatories. And keep in mind that 16 through 18 asked for, or 16 through 20 asked for the gross written premium that went through Blaze Advisor software. So if you look at these subjects, it's much broader.

We have the same problem moving into the group of witnesses that helped, allegedly helped gather data in response to requests for production 30 through 32. While we could have possibly found their name on some document somewhere, that still doesn't disclose the subject matter of the knowledge that's in the second amended initial disclosures. And mind you, this is much broader than laying foundation for some charts produced in response to requests

for production 30 through 32.

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Moving to Mr. Harkin, Federal contends that we had an awareness of Mr. Harkin. There was no need to disclose him on the initial disclosures because we deposed him.

However, we weren't notified of Mr. Harkin's name until the final week of discovery. We were notified that he would be the 30(b)(6) deponent on our topics in our last 30(b)(6) notice and that deposition was to take place on March 25th. He was added to the initial disclosures on the afternoon of Friday, March 22nd. To the extent that we could have somehow ameliorated this prejudice over that weekend is —that's an unfair proposition to put FICO in.

Further in that 30(b)(6) deposition, there could not have been exploration of Mr. Harkin's knowledge as a fact witness. When any questions were asked outside of the subjects of the 30(b)(6) notice, they were shut down by counsel. There was no exploration beyond his capacity as a 30(b)(6) deponent. So in sum, the deposition of Harkin as a 30(b)(6) deponent is not akin to disclosure on the initial disclosures.

We've discussed Mr. Setti before. He's just one individual listed on a number of documents with dozens of other people. He was identified in response to interrogatories number 2 and 3, along with 34 other people. The trouble with Mr. Setti is his subject matter is

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knowledge regarding Blaze Advisor use in the United Kingdom.

Now, when defendants did their first supplemental disclosures in January, an individual named David Gibbs was identified on the same subject matter, and Mr. Gibbs is also one of these 34 people identified in Interrogatories Number 2 or 3. Clearly, he was the guy that was going to testify on Blaze Advisor use in the United Kingdom. We would have no ability to guess that Mr. Setti would have been.

And, finally, moving on to Claudio, I won't even try his last name because I know I won't get it right.

Federal contends it didn't need to add Claudio to the initial disclosures because he was the individual responsible for settlement discussions in this case.

However, that is not the same as telling FICO that Claudio has discoverable information that Federal may use to support its claims and defenses in this case. The description for his testimony is Blaze Advisor rules usage, not settlement discussions.

Moving into substantial justification, there isn't much in the response brief about that. We don't get any explanation as to why these witnesses that FICO should have been aware of, why they weren't added before along with their subject matter. The contention is that this late disclosure is substantially justified because the majority were identified in discovery.